

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Probably rain to-day; to-morrow fair;  
moderate northeast winds;  
Highest temperature yesterday, 78; lowest, 63.  
Detailed weather reports on last page.

The



Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXVI.—NO. 18.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.—Copyright, 1918, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

# GERMANS PREPARE TO ABANDON PRESENT LORRAINE LINE; UNITED STATES ARMY AND AVIATORS PRESS FIGHTING; NATION APPLAUDS PRESIDENT'S REJECTION OF PEACE TRAP

## CARDINAL FARLEY IS DEAD; HIS OFFICIAL FAMILY SEES END

Series of Sinking Spells  
Precedes Demise of the  
Prelate.

CRISIS LASTS 48 HOURS

Hope for His Recovery Was  
Virtually Abandoned Yesterday Morning.

Cardinal Farley, Archbishop of New York, died at his summer home, Green Acres, Orienta Point, Mamaroneck, at 9:17 last night.

He had been in a critical condition for forty-eight hours as the result of his heart having been weakened by pneumonia. A few days ago the Cardinal was reported as improving, and it was hoped that he had passed the crisis, but hope for his recovery had been practically abandoned since yesterday morning. His heart was unable to stand the strain.

The end came peacefully and beautifully, said Auxiliary Bishop Patrick J. Hayes, soon after the death of the Cardinal.

Several physicians and a majority of the members of the prelate's official circle had been at his bedside most of the day and as evening approached realized that the end was only a matter of hours.

It was a few minutes after 9 o'clock when the Cardinal went into a sinking spell from which he did not rally. There were present Bishop Hayes, and several times we felt certain that the end had come, but he rallied from these. We were prepared for the end, as the physicians had told us that they entertained no hope that his Eminence could recover.

On Sunday, said Cardinal Farley's condition became so grave that members of his official family were hastily summoned from New York to Mamaroneck, and shortly after his arrival Bishop Hayes administered the sacrament of extreme unction to the dying prelate.

On Monday the Cardinal rallied somewhat, but his heart had grown weaker and his physicians realized that his recovery was not to be hoped for.

Mr. Michael J. Lavelle, vicar-general of the archdiocese, spent all of Monday in attendance on the Cardinal, but returned to New York early yesterday morning. He was summoned again in the afternoon when informed that the Cardinal might die at any hour.

Chanting Prayers at His Death.

Yesterday afternoon and evening Bishop Hayes, Mr. J. J. Lavelle, Monsignor Carroll and Rev. John H. Farley, S. J., of Fordham University, a nephew of the Cardinal, chanted the prayers for the dying of the Roman Catholic Church. They were still chanting the prayers when the end came so suddenly that they were not aware of it until the attending physicians stepped back from the bedside, indicating that all was over.

Drs. Ernest Fahnestock, John Dornier and Thomas McFarland, then at the Cardinal's home, had been ministering to him in an effort to get stronger heart response and prolong the life of the patient.

Mr. Carroll had left the house only for a few hours since the Cardinal's illness set in. On him devolved the duty of receiving callers and transmitting messages to and from the Cardinal.

When the physicians did not see fit to do so Mr. Carroll gave out daily bulletins on the Cardinal's condition.

Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament was held in the Cardinal's cathedral last night. Special prayers were also said in every parochial school in the archdiocese yesterday.

In the afternoon Father Joseph Donohue, pastor of Holy Trinity Church, Mamaroneck, who had been a daily caller at the Cardinal's home, had the children of the parochial school chant the prayers for the dying after he learned that death was only a matter of hours.

Funeral Arrangements.

According to tentative arrangements for Cardinal Farley's funeral announced last night the body will remain at Green Acres until to-morrow, when the cortege will start for Manhattan.

The route as arranged is down the Boston Post road, through Mamaroneck, Larchmont and New Rochelle, then to Kings Highway and through Pelham and Mount Vernon to the White Plains road, to the Kings Hill road, to the Concourse, to the bridge at 145th street. From there the cortege will proceed down Fifth avenue to the Episcopal residence in Madison avenue, adjoining St. Patrick's Cathedral.

The late Cardinal's committee of laymen and the Knights of St. Gregory will constitute a guard of honor on the journey to the city, and on Friday the body will be taken to the cathedral, where it will lie in state over Monday. Interment will be on Tuesday.

A special requiem mass for children will be said on Saturday morning and on Sunday.

## German-Finn Army Is Being Mobilized

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—THE SUN correspondent learns from the highest official source that as a result of the acceptance of the Finnish throne by the Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, the brother-in-law of the Kaiser, the mobilization of the German-Finn army will take place at once and that the troops already are massing under the plan for an autumn offensive.

The Bolsheviks must acquiesce without word and Germany warns Finland that she must demand the allied evacuation of the Murman coast with the penalty of risking complete German invasion.

THE SUN is informed officially that the Allies will not yield.

## 25 SOLDIERS DIE IN WRECK

Thirty More Injured in Collision of Troop Train in Missouri.

SCENE CLOSELY GUARDED

Military Guard Allows No One to Approach Debris of Fatal Crash.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Sept. 17.—Twenty-five soldiers were killed and thirty more injured in a head-on collision between a troop train and a St. Louis and San Francisco freight train one mile east of Marshfield, Mo., to-night.

The injured were carried into a rear coach of the troop train where they received first aid until the arrival of a relief train from Springfield.

A guard was immediately thrown out around the track and no one was allowed to approach the wreck.

The dead and injured are being brought to Springfield on the relief train.

SIX KILLED IN PARIS RAID.

Two German Planes Brought Down in Attack.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Six persons were killed and fifteen others were injured in Sunday night's air raid over Paris.

One German machine, a Gotha, was brought down in the forest of Compiègne. The two aviators fled, pursued by gendarmes. This makes two of the enemy raiding machines accounted for.

LORD THYNNE DIES IN ACTION.

He Was Son of Fourth Marquis of Bath—Fought in Boer War.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Lord Alexander G. Thynne, member of the House of Commons for Bath since 1906, was killed in action last Sunday.

Lord Alexander George Thynne was the son of the fourth Marquis of Bath and was born in 1872. He served in the South African war and in the Somaliland campaign of 1904-05. In 1915 he was wounded in action while fighting with the British expeditionary force in France.

FLIER GUIDES UPSET

PLANE TO SAFETY

Wriggles Broken Machine Through Fire of Enemy.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—While flying at 1,600 feet the tail of a British aviator's machine was shot off by a direct hit from a shell. The machine was turned upside down and the pilot was thrown from his seat, but he succeeded in clambering to the bottom of the fuselage, where he remained outside.

Though the machine was out of control he managed by moving forward and backward to balance it and glide steadily downward. Under a strong steady breeze he crossed the English coast and landed safely in a field.

## 'REDS' ROUTED; U. S. FORCES AID AT ARCHANGEL

Bolshevik Forces Flee in Panic After Initial Success Against Allies.

TERRORISM IN PETROGRAD

Thousands Executed Without Trial by Lenin's Agents With German Collusion.

PETROGRAD, via Amsterdam, Sept. 17.—American, British and French detachments are reported by the Pravda to have met the Bolshevik forces in battle on the Archangel front. The Bolshevik troops after an initial success were repulsed by British reinforcements and fled in panic.

A number of the Bolshevik officers, the newspaper says, deserted to the British.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Authoritative advice received by a neutral Government direct from Moscow portray an alarming and almost unbelievable condition of increasing chaos. All persons, whether allied or American Nationals or Russians, are in grave peril. The situation of foreigners is described as "dangerous," but the situation of the Russians themselves is characterized as "tragic in the extreme."

500 Shot Within Few Days.

A campaign of medieval barbarism has been initiated by the Bolsheviks in a vain attempt to check uprisings. So-called "commissions against counter-revolutions" have been formed and have been responsible for the shooting of thousands without even the form of a trial. Persons whose political ideas are believed to differ from those of the Bolshevik leaders are executed in cold blood. Five hundred persons have been shot within the last few days, according to one report dated September 2.

One feature of the campaign of terrorism is the publication of the names of persons executed in the Bolshevik newspapers. All newspapers, excepting those backing the German-Bolshevik propaganda, have been forcibly suppressed. Together with the names of persons already executed there are published long lists of so-called "candidates for future execution." These persons are warned that they are next on the list, that action will be taken immediately after any further attempt against the Bolsheviks.

German Collusion Apparent.

The question of whether the persons are innocent or not does not enter into the scheme of the Bolsheviks. There are evidences of German-Bolshevik collusion in this campaign of terrorism, though this feature is not touched on in the reports. The Bolsheviks appear to be attempting to use the methods of barbarism which the Germans employed in Belgium and are presumably being advised by the German military authorities as to how to proceed.

While the reports are being made in efforts to find evidence against persons who might be considered dangerous to the Bolshevik power, a particular campaign against the well-to-do is being enforced.

Meanwhile the Socialistic element which opposed the czar is steadily rising against the Bolsheviks. The assassination of Uritsky and the attempt on the life of Lenin are attributed to this Socialistic uprising. The fact that all newspapers excepting bribed Bolshevik propaganda organs have been suppressed accounts for the lack of information about the reign of barbarism in Moscow.

KERENSKY ATTENDS LABOR CONFERENCE

Russian Delegates Appeal for Allied Commission.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The fourth inter-allied Labor and Socialist Conference called since the beginning of the war opened in London today with representatives of Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Belgium and Greece in attendance. The American delegates, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor; John P. Fry and William Bowen, arrived early at the convention hall.

Questions arising from the war brought down seventy-five German airplanes, or three more than the number credited to Lieut.-Col. Bishop, Canada's crack aviator, arrived here to-day on his way to spend a six months furlough at his home in western Canada. He was aboard the steamship shelled Saturday night by a German submarine a few miles off an Atlantic port.

Capt. McCaul, Canada's Crack Aviator, Home on Furlough.

TORONTO, Sept. 17.—Capt. McCaul of the Royal Air Force, who is said to have brought down seventy-five German airplanes, or three more than the number credited to Lieut.-Col. Bishop, Canada's crack aviator, arrived here to-day on his way to spend a six months furlough at his home in western Canada. He was aboard the steamship shelled Saturday night by a German submarine a few miles off an Atlantic port.

Capt. McCaul, who wears the D. S. C., Military Cross, the Bar and the Distinguished Flying Cross, is said to have been recommended for the Victoria Cross.

ARREST BROTHER OF WANDA KREUTZINGER

Police Accuse Him of Violating Spy Act.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Leo Kreutzinger, father of Sidney Kreutzinger, recently sentenced at Camp Grant to ten years in Leavenworth Federal prison for disloyal utterances, was arrested to-day on charges of violation of the espionage act and held under \$10,000 bonds.

Only a short time ago Leo Kreutzinger's sister, Wanda, was taken into custody in New York as a suspect under the espionage act. She was an operator for the Postal Telegraph Company.

## GERMANS DIG GUN NESTS BEHIND PRESENT POSITIONS

Troops Now Face Hindenburg Line on Entire Sector, While Enemy Keeps Shelling Villages Behind—Many Teutons Eager to Surrender.

By HERBERT BAILEY.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN LORRAINE, Sept. 17.—The American army now faces the Hindenburg line along the entire front and the Germans are energetically preparing machine gun nests from 200 to 400 yards behind the front lines. Meanwhile they intermittently keep shelling the villages.

A German officer captured in the Bois le Pretre exclaimed that he did not want to be killed, and when assured by the Americans that they had no intention of shooting him he said that several of his comrades were willing to surrender. He went among the trees and returned with another officer and thirty-seven men, who had feared to surrender thinking that death awaited them.

A German plane flying low killed two American machine gunners. Their comrades gave the airplane a volley and a dead airman and a wrecked plane were the results of their unerring marksmanship.

A German prisoner while being brought in released a carrier pigeon, which he had concealed in his blouse.

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## VIENNA TO MAKE FRESH DRIVE TO MENACE ALLIES

Peace Intriguers Just Starting Campaign, Is Washington View.

VARIOUS STEPS POSSIBLE

White House Is Flooded With Congratulations for Blow at Teuton Diplomacy.

Special Dispatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—President Wilson's formal note containing the brief and flat rejection of the Austro-Hungarian Government's suggestion for the non-binding confidence conference was transmitted to W. A. P. Ekenberg, the Swedish Minister, here last afternoon.

Mr. Ekenberg despatched it to Vienna via Stockholm after putting it in the proper code. The State Department advised all American embassies and legations abroad of the reply and called in each case the brief text. With this routine work done the curtain was rung down on the first act of the German-Austrian peace offensive, so far as the United States officially is concerned.

The President's prompt and effective method of dealing the death blow to this first attempt of Teutonic diplomacy to use peace talk for their own advantage brought forth unanimous approval from all sides to-day. Diplomats doubt if even President Wilson over before him the nail so squarely on the head in acting as spokesman for all the forces of democracy and countervailing the Central Powers. The promptness and brevity of the reply, the simplicity and directness of the language used and the lack of all ceremonial or formality were all indorsed unreservedly to-day.

Reply Universally Approved.

Senator Lodge, speaking to the Senate to-day, lauded the President's reply and expressed the conviction that it would meet with universal approval. Senator McCumber (N. D.), Republican, and Senator Thomas (Col.), Democrat, followed Senator Lodge with expressions of unreserved commendation. There was not a dissenting note anywhere in the Senate, and Representative Fess (Ohio), chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, voiced the views of the House.

At the same time a flood of messages bespeaking the commendation of the country descended upon the White House. Not only was the form of reply indorsed, but practically all the messages expressed satisfaction over the promptness with which the answer had been made.

There is not the slightest doubt felt in diplomatic circles that President Wilson's action will be indorsed without exception by the leaders of all the nations associated in the war against the Central Powers. It is learned on good authority that France and Great Britain either will ignore the Austro-Hungarian communication altogether on the ground that the President's answer suffices for all governments involved or will transmit brief replies along the same line as that of the United States.

Gives Proof of Allies' Unity.

It is emphasized here that President Wilson's leadership in this instance not only demonstrates the political unity which governs the Allies and the United States but checkmates in advance the Teutons' hopes of bringing divergence of views and discord in the ranks of their enemies through peace manoeuvres.

In a sense President Wilson by common consent virtually has assumed the role of commander in chief of the allied and American diplomatic forces, just as Marshal Foch is commander in chief on the field of battle. Thus, whether the President had desired it or not, he finds himself in the position of spokesman for the Entente Allies as well as the United States in dealing with such intrigues as

Creel Book Is Cited.

"These are only the obvious efforts coming from Europe. A few days ago there appeared a large work called 'The Hun and the Peace Problem.' It was a book published by the American War Reliefs Association. It had a commendatory introduction from Mr. George Creel. It turned out on examination that the book was full of direct German propaganda. Mr. Creel retracted his approval, claiming that he had not read the book and did not know anything about it."

Senator Lodge then introduced excerpts from the intercepted volume and denounced it as the worst form of German propaganda.

"May I ask the Senator under what authority was that book compiled?" queried Senator Pomerene (Ohio).

"The book was published by the American War Reliefs Association, and I do not know who brought the book out," replied Senator Lodge. "Apparently Mr.

Continued on Second Page.

## Cigarettes Helping to Win Over There

"MANY thanks for the American cigarettes," writes a soldier in France to a SUN Tobacco Fund contributor. "It makes us think we are getting near the grand old U. S. A., which does us more good than any one can imagine, although all the boys are in the best of spirits and having a very good time."

"Will close by thanking you once more. I can assure you that the cigarettes were very highly appreciated by all the boys and always will be."

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs no agents or solicitors. See page 7.

Continued on Second Page.

## Balfour Eclipsed by Wilson, London View

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun and the Public Ledger.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The Evening Standard contains the following comment: "In clubs and places where they talk and today much discussion on what may be called the long and short of it, Balfour's three columns reply to the Austrian peace offer and President Wilson's curt 'nothing doing.'"

The ordinary plain man's position is that of Wilson, that there is nothing in the note and that it deserves the briefest answer. Such a man naturally argues that if it takes a thousand words to reply to the proposition there must be something to reply to. Therefore Balfour's brilliant and impromptu effort was a mistake of tactics and honors are with President Wilson's short and sharp rejection."

Section Larger Than St. Mihiel Salient Ready for Evacuation, Say Airmen.

VERDUN BREAK NEAR

Enemy Withdrawal Expected to Reach as Far East as Conflans.

GAIN NEAR ST. QUENTIN

British Report Success Around Ypres and Taking of 1,301 Prisoners.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Although to-day was "quiet" on the American front in eastern France there was great activity both by the artillery and the airmen. The latter brought in much evidence that the Germans are preparing to withdraw further to the northeast, perhaps as far as a line running from north of Verdun almost east to Conflans, which would mean the surrender of a larger area than was lost in the St. Mihiel salient.

Many towns and villages are being burned by the Germans in this northern area, a sure sign of their intended retreat.

In addition to the towns along the Moselle which would fall into American hands should the enemy withdraw behind the Hindenburg line and which he is burning, other fires have been started by the Germans. The towns of Donmarin-la-Chaussee and Lachuesse, both in the Hindenburg line, are in flames.

The Associated Press correspondent with the American army on the Lorraine front says the American line this afternoon stood as follows:

Ronvaux, Manheulles, Pintheville, St. Hilaire, Doncourt, Woel, Haumont, a point between Jaunly and Hembercourt, north of Vandieres and south of Champey to the old mine east of Pont-a-Mousson.

5,000 German Women Mobilized.

One hundred and eight German infantry battalions, equivalent to twenty divisions, have been disbanded. It is learned, in order to fill the gap made by the last year's fighting. Women and boys are being called to the auxiliary service to replace men. Five thousand women have already been mobilized for this purpose and boys of 14 are being utilized. Captured officers say that Germany is very tired of the war and no longer hopes to do more than keep what it is its own.

The American artillery and aviators made emphatic replies to-day to the German challenge. The enemy bombarded certain points with vigor and threw over quantities of gas, largely of the mustard variety, while airplanes endeavored to force their way through the aerial defenses, but evidence was wholly lacking that the Germans contemplate an attempt to regain the territory they have lost. Their high command apparently intends to adhere to the policy which resulted in the relinquishment of a large section without a bitter struggle.

Patrols Bring in Prisoners.

Patrols sent out by the Americans have been successful not only in reconnaissance but in bringing in prisoners. Many of the prisoners were stragglers, but among them were the crews of several lost or isolated machine guns. In some cases they had been taken from counter-attacks.

There was much German activity to-day on the extreme right of the line, where the enemy vigorously shelled and gassed the woods north of Pont-a-Mousson and in the vicinity of Norroy. Machine gun action north of Beney was reported, while the German artillery was active from Haumont to the Monplaisir farm. To the east of the Moselle there has been some skirmishing, but it was of little consequence. The allied outposts are gradually pushing toward that region.

The comparative ease with which the Germans were driven from the positions they had held for more than three years is believed in some quarters to have been a result of underestimating the ability of the Americans. It is considered possible they may have expected Gen. Pershing's troops, carried away by enthusiasm, to overstep the limits of prudence by advancing into a region where they might have been forced to sacrifice large numbers of men or to retire. It has been specifically stated, however, that the operation was one of limited objectives only.

Enemy Slows Up in Air.

Enemy aerial activity has shown a decided slowing up in the last twenty-four hours, partly because of the aggressiveness of American fliers and partly because all the aerodromes behind the German lines have been greatly damaged in the persistent bombardment they have undergone.

Allied cooperation in bombing operations has been a notable contribution to the success of the offensive. French patrols yesterday engaged in eleven combats, bringing down one plane and four observation balloons. The American pursuit group had six combats, sending down three planes. Reconnaissance

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GAIN NEAR ST. QUENTIN

## 5 MILE BALKAN GAIN BY ALLIES

Bulgarians May Be Forced to Retreat as Result of Offensive.

MENACE TO THEIR REAR

Primary Objective Is to Clear Vardar Valley and Capture Prilep.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—The long expected operations which have begun on the Macedonian front are expected to develop into the beginning of an extensive Bulgarian retreat, such as would place the enemy's entire position in danger from the rear.

Already the Allies have driven forward more than five miles on a twelve mile front, and it is clear that there is ample power behind the blow. The British, Greeks and a Yugoslav division, in conjunction with the French and British troops, are moving in such a way as to make it certain that the Macedonian offensive is to develop very quickly into a major operation, tied up with and closely connected with the operations in France and all under the same master mind's direction.

The primary objective appears to be to clear the Vardar Valley and capture Prilep, the great enemy supply base north of Monastir. Already the Bulgarians have given up several very important positions.

It is believed here that the Macedonian offensive may be designed to force the enemy to withdraw the troops he has in reserve and throw them in there. If the brilliant capture of the ridge of the watershed east of the Cerna, on the Sokol-Veternik line, could be followed by a successful advance on the other side of the ridge down to Cerna, this action would clear away the obstacles to continued advances, which heretofore have been the chief reason for the immobility in the Salonica sector, although another difficult position in the direction of the Buldizh-Leshub-Stabat front faces the Allies.

The military critics believe, however, that this would not stand in the way of the beginning of operations which would liberate entirely the Monastir position on the right, and besides constitute a direct threat to the city of Bitola, about fifteen miles in a direct line from the Cerna, thus bringing the Allies' forces to the rear of the Bulgarian lines.

3,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

Serbs and French Advance on 12 Mile Front.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The official statement of the fighting on the Macedonian front as received here to-day follows: